

## THE WORLD.

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"WORLD" GROWTH

STRIKINGLY SHOWN.

The Average Number of "WORLDS" Printed Daily and also the Average Number of Advertisements Published Daily during the First Six Months of the Years 1884 and 1888 were as follows:

1884. 1888.

Average Number Advertisements Daily.

532. 1,816.

Average Daily Circulation.

56,749. 288,267.

## FREE LECTURES FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

The Board of Education had before it yesterday the favorable report of the Committee on Evening Schools, made by the Chairman, Mr. SELIGMAN, for the transfer of \$9,200 from an unexpended appropriation of 1887 to carry out the provisions of the law of last session in relation to free lectures for working people during the winter months. Action on the report was, however, postponed until the next meeting of the Board in order that "members who are ignorant on the subject," as one Commissioner said, "could obtain some information."

It is singular that any School Commissioner should be unaware of the fact that THE EVENING WORLD has for some time advocated these free public lectures, and that the last Legislature enacted a law making provision for them this winter. Certainly all the Commissioners must know just what free lectures for working people are.

School Commissioner Wood objected that the matter had been "forced on the Board from the outside," and was not at all sure the workmen would attend. Mr. Wood must be singularly constituted if he objects to an excellent and judicious proposition because it comes from the "outside." Besides, the law providing for the free lectures is mandatory, according to the decision of the Corporation Counsel, and the mandate of the Legislature takes precedence of the opinion of School Commissioner Wood.

There should be no more procrastination over the matter. The resolution requesting the transfer of the funds should be passed at once by the Board and the arrangements for the free lectures should be made without delay.

## KEEP COOL.

It is to be presumed that some sensation mongers and panic creators will begin to agitate the question whether we are in danger of yellow fever in New York because one person has died here from an unmistakable attack of that disease. But Prof. PAORON arrived from Florida last Monday and brought the fever with him. There is no more danger of a spread of yellow fever from that case than there would be of an epidemic of fractured limbs because some traveler arrived in the city with a broken leg.

New York is a healthy city despite the fact that the streets are not as clean as they ought to be nor the sanitary regulations enforced so strictly as could be desired. We have here a fine, salubrious climate, plenty of fresh air from the bay, and excellent facilities for grappling with sporadic diseases. So our people may feel well secured against yellow fever or any similar affliction on a great scale, even though the reform forced by Gov. HILL at Quarantine is not yet complete, and our local authorities do not require a constant application of the spur to compel them to keep the city as clean and as free from nuisances as it ought to be, considering the amount expended on street cleaning and sanitary supervision.

## GOV. HILL CHOOSES.

The Democratic State Convention yesterday made a Democratic nomination. DAVID B. HILL was chosen by acclamation its candidate for Governor, and the "protest," by which some ambitious aspirants for the nomination and some jealous enemies of the present Executive sought to bring about his defeat, was not heard of.

Mr. HILL is a Democrat who adheres strictly to his party, makes no profession of non-partisanship, and yet seeks to do his duty to the public with fidelity and honesty. He is too much of a party man to wholly satisfy those who have no particular interest in politics. But no one seriously questions his strict personal integrity or his real sympathy with the people, and every one admits he has made an able, faithful and useful Executive. The nomination was in accord with the universal sentiment of the Democracy, and the pretense that it was made by a machine-ridden convention is disproved by the fact that nearly every county in the State voluntarily and independently instructed its delegates for Gov. HILL. The nominations of Lieut.-Gov. JONES and Judge GRAY are both

acceptable, and the platform of the party is in line with the policy which has marked Gov. HILL's administration in opposition to sumptuary legislation and in protection for labor. The proceedings of the convention proved that the National Administration is earnest in support of Gov. HILL.

## IS THIS A GOOD EXAMPLE?

It is alleged that the two Republican Police Commissioners, FRENCH and McCLAVE, are roaming about among the hotels making bets on the election. Mr. McCLAVE is said to have already "put up" \$2,500 on HARRISON, while Mr. FRENCH is described as running wild in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, shaking four one-thousand-dollar bills under the nose of any stray Democrat who may feel disposed to back Mr. CLEVELAND for the Presidential race.

Is this just the sort of business the heads of the police force—supposed to be "non-partisan," too—ought to engage in? Is betting a pursuit in which the Commissioners ought, by example, to encourage their subordinates? Is the course of Commissioners FRENCH and McCLAVE likely to keep the police force out of politics? Is it not possible that the loud proclamation by these Commissioners of their readiness to "put up the stuff" on the success of the Republican ticket, may be regarded as a hint to the policemen who owe their places to Mr. FRENCH and Mr. McCLAVE that they are expected not to vote against the pecuniary interests of their patrons?

The two heads of the Police Department would be better employed in attending to their official duties. If they cannot do this it would be well for them to resign.

## A BAD CASE.

A young woman residing in Brooklyn has been arrested for stealing a diamond ring and pin from a jewelry store in that city. It is a sad case, the accused being the daughter of respectable parents and well known as a prominent member of the Kemble Dramatic Society.

It is very evident that the offense was the result of a diseased mind. There was no occasion for the theft. The young woman had all the comforts she needed. She did not steal the jewelry to sell it. She took the articles because she loves diamonds and wanted to wear them. When accused she made no denial, but took the ring and the pin from her pocketbook and handed them to the officer. She had not sought to conceal them.

The charge will probably be dismissed or withdrawn on the ground of temporary insanity. But it teaches a lesson to young women who are fond of display, for it will be a stain on the foolish girl during her whole life.

It was suggested to Chief MURPHY, of Jersey City, yesterday that a bad policeman might have been tempted to enter the BARNETT house if the door was open, and while engaged in robbery might have inflicted on Mr. BARNETT the blow from which he is suffering. The Chief replied: "If I had a man on the force who could not commit a better crime than that I would discharge him at once." Does Chief MURPHY test the value of his men by their experience in crime?

The Boston Evening Record celebrates its fourth birthday by a very interesting double number. The Record is far and away the most sprightly and successful penny paper ever printed in New England, and reflects much credit on its editor and publisher, Mr. W. E. BARRETT.

## FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Lettuce, 4 cents.  
Cauliflower, 5 cents.  
Pumpkin, 10 cents a quart.  
Tomatoes, 4 cents a quart.  
Beetroot, 15 cents a pound.  
Slicing beans, 8 cents a quart.  
Butter, 20 cents; best, 25 cents.  
Lamb's head, 15 cents a pound.  
Long Island eggs, 30 cents a dozen.  
Green peas, 15 cents a small measure.  
Mackerel, 10 cents; smelt, 30 cents.  
Lima beans, 15 cents a small measure.  
American cheese, 15 cents; best, 16 cents.  
Watermelon, 25 cents; muskmelon, from 5 cents up.  
Grapes—Concord, 30 cents a five-pound basket; Catawba, 50 cents.  
Pears—Flemish beauties, 10 cents a quart; Bartlett, 15 cents, or \$1.25 a basket.

## WORLDLINGS.

The most complete collection of old dramatic works owned in the West is the property of Gay Magee, a Chicago newspaper man.

Charles Pratt, one of the famous Standard Oil magnates, is a short, slender man, of between fifty and sixty years, who looks more like a Yankee schoolmaster than a capitalist. His fortune is estimated all the way from two to thirty millions of dollars.

Joseph Taper, a negro, living in Pittsburg, is said to be one hundred and four years old. He was once the property of a Virginia planter named Stevens, near Winchester, and the ancient records prove his great age. He remembers distinctly the war of 1812.

Ex-Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, is credited with having an income of \$100,000 a year. He is considered the brains of the old commercial house of A. A. Low & Co., which in former years controlled nearly the entire American trade with China and Japan. Mr. Low is 39 years of age, and is married to a very brilliant and cultured woman.

## How He Got There.

(From Times-Spokane.)

Fried to death—Now that you've got the Custom-House job you were after I suppose you'll give up pulling teeth?  
Dentist—Yes, indeed.  
How did you manage to get that job, Charley?  
I had a strong pull.

## SEEKING A JOB.

An "Evening World" Man's Quest for Employment.

Some Fellow-Applicants Who Excited His Ready Sympathy.

The Fourth Day Ends Like the Best Without a Place.

When the EVENING WORLD seeker after work left his home on the fourth day it was, perhaps, with the same thoughts that enter the minds of those who start out on the same errand, but with more pressing need.

No encouragement had yet been his other than the mere recording of his name and address in a book, where no doubt hundreds of others were entered—the lifting of his hopes, only that they might be more completely shattered.

The scribe got up early—very early, and as on the previous days read THE WORLD and selected the advertisements of such places as he thought he might be able to fill.

As he began his tour some of the same faces greeted him that he had met in the other days, but they now have the resigned and unhappy look imparted by discouraging experience.

The reporter's heart grew sad at the recital of many of the tales that were told him by fellow-applicants, and although now almost case-hardened, he could not help but sympathize and encourage for those who told him their miseries.

## HE KNEW BOOKKEEPING.

The first place visited was a real estate office uptown, and here the reporter, who had learned bookkeeping some years before, called in answer to the following:

BOOKKEEPER, Ac., salary, \$10. Apply this morning. When he called it was about 8 o'clock. He was the first on the ground, however. Earlier birds than he had preceded him and were gazing at the sign over the door.

Soon the young man in charge of the office arrived, and invited the up-towners inside.

Then, one by one, they were called to an inner office, where the advertiser was seated.

He was questioned as to his ability and references, and finally one, the reporter, was engaged.

When this announcement was made the applicants of whom there were over thirty hurried away to try their luck in some other place.

A DISAPPOINTED ONE'S STORY. With them went the scribe. One in particular of the applicants attracted his attention, and making him his companion he sat at the advertiser's desk.

On the way the disappointed man told the reporter a pathetic tale of his two months' search for employment. He was a first-class bookkeeper of a union, and had been employed in a Broadway dry-goods house. Through sickness he lost his place, and now, in his hardy way to work, he was willing to accept a job at anything, and at almost any salary which would be sufficient to keep the wolf from his door and provide a roof over his wife and his three young children.

FOOT LATE FOR THIS PLACE. Before he had finished his tale the pair had arrived at the store mentioned in the following advertisement:

BOOKKEEPER—Young man as bookkeeper; one who understands the use of a pen and ink. The advertiser was a man of middle age, with a friendly smile, and he was anxious to secure the situation.

It was in a large fish and grocery store. The advertiser arranged with his companion that the latter was to apply first and with a melancholy "I hope I may get it," he left the scribe standing outside and entered.

He returned however, a few moments later, broken-up expression on his face.

"We're too late," he said, in answer to the reporter's look of interrogation.

HIS ADDRESS AGAIN. The scribe thought that he would try his luck, just the same, so he entered.

"Good morning," said the proprietor.

"Good morning," was the response.

"You advertised for a bookkeeper this morning. Have you as yet been suited?"

"Yes, sir," said the proprietor.

"I have taken a young man on trial. If he won't do you may have a chance."

"You have had experience, of course?"

"Oh, yes," very truthfully responded the scribe.

"Write your name and address, please," said the marketman.

The scribe complied and then asked: "How much a week do you pay?"

"Ten dollars and a chance for a raise," was the response.

The scribe promptly gave the desired information and departed from the market. He joined his companion, who had been waiting on the outside, exchanged confidences, and after a brief and wished each other success, they separated.

THINGS HE'LL TRY A TRADE. "Wonder if it's so hard to get a job at a trade. Suppose I try," thought the reporter.

The following advertisement, inserted by a plumber, attracted his attention.

PLUMBER—A first-class plumber and a helper. The advertiser was a man of middle age, with a friendly smile, and he was anxious to secure the situation.

that he was spending another fruitless day of searching.

AN AMBITION TO BAKE. If he could not secure a place as plumber, nor a grocery clerk, nor a bookkeeper, perhaps he would be a success as a baker. He had looked over a list and picked out the following advertisement for the experiment:

BAKERY—Wanted, first-class fancy cake baker and confectioner. Salary, \$10 per week. Apply to the advertiser.

Away back in olden times some of his relatives were in the business, and might it not be that he could revive the genius of his ancestry?

A call on the advertiser was made and the object of the visit made known. The manager did not appear to think favorably of the application, and thus the reporter's ambition to wrestle with the dough pans was crushed.

SOME BOOK-BINDER AHEAD. The next advertisement which the reporter answered called for a book-binder, but again the position had gone to some one ahead of him.

The reporter was by this time thoroughly weary and when he found he had reached the last place on his list, it was with a feeling of intense relief that he gave up his search for the day.

## METAL MEN HARMONIOUS.

The Old Section Elects Officers and Admits New Delegates.

The harmonized Metal Section held a long meeting last night at 145 Eighth street. Delegates were admitted from the Pattern-Makers' Union and the Electrical Union No. 2.

A delegate of the Forest Labor Club of Iron-Moulders reported that the moulders employed in Cassidy & Adler's shop at East Fifth street and Third Avenue had struck because of the employment of a non-union man and a helper from the village of Sing Sing. The union held a meeting and the strikers remained out a week, when the strike was ended by the discharge of the non-union hands.

A delegate from Eccentric Engineers No. 1 reported that a non-union engineer and foreman had been engaged at Hazleton's piano manufacturing in University place. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Central Labor Union and the United Piano-Makers.

The section elected officers and decided not to make the names public. A delegate from the Pattern-Makers was elected Secretary, one from the United Machinists No. 1 Financial Secretary, and one from the Phoenix Labor Club was selected as Sergeant-at-Arms. Committees on organization, arbitration and grievances were also elected.

## BREWERY TROUBLES SETTLED.

The Food Producers' Section Held Two Difficulties and Elects Officers.

The Food Producers' Section met at Central Labor Union last night and admitted delegates from Bakers Union No. 1, and the United Pie Bakers.

The committee appointed to inquire into the differences between Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 1 and the Ale and Porter Brewers' Protective Association (Knights) reported that those societies had made an amicable arrangement whereby the latter would recognize the cards of the other. Delegates will be sent from the last-named association and admitted to the section.

The committee appointed to inquire into the charges of a union man at Glenside of the Price's brewery, reported that the firm stated that the man was not dismissed because he was a union man, but because he did not attend to his duty properly.

Confessioners and Cakes Bakers' Union No. 64 reported that a saloon-keeper named Hessel, in Avenue A, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, had employed non-union confessions to employees. The matter was referred to the Arbitration Committee.

Julius Wiesner, of Waters' Union No. 3, was elected Secretary, and Hugh Sweeney, Treasurer, and Robert Eakin, Sergeant-at-Arms. The election of committees was laid over until the next meeting.

## In the Labor Field.

The Machinery Constructors' Union will hold a picnic at Jones' Wood on Saturday night.

The members of the Union will be only a few miles from the city when they are attending to the duties of the section.

The District Assembly 49 are said to have a great deal of influence in the local associations and wholesale withdrawal of funds.

Confessioners and Cakes Bakers' Union No. 64 was the latest to be admitted to the section.

The mass-meeting to be held in Cooper Union tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club, will be another great whooper in the campaign.

Col. Henry Waterson, of Kentucky, has sent word that he will be there, and his speech is sure to be one of the "star-eyed goddess" here.

Col. Waterson has chosen for the subject of his address "The Two Platforms," and his speech will consist of an able and fruitful analysis of the principles of the two great parties. Other speakers will be Everett P. Wheeler, E. Elmy Anderson, Col. John R. Fellows, DeLancey Nicoll, Col. William L. Brown, Peter B. Olney and Lytleton G. Garrison.

The dry-goods men are applying themselves with a will to the support of Cleveland and Thurman.

The wholesale Dry-Goods Dealers' Association of New York City has been formed and is rapidly growing in numbers and influence. Of the employees of Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., 100 have joined; of Tefft, Weller & Co.'s employees, 141 have joined, and of Dunham, Buckley & Co.'s employees, 80 have joined.

Guests at the Hotel. M. de Perles, of Paris; W. C. Hall, of Louisville, Ky., and A. S. Peck, of Hartford, are at the Bartholdi.

John Coombs, of Boston, Daniel O'Day, of Hartford, C. B. Keayon, of Syracuse, and W. B. Hunt, of Baltimore, are at the Albemarle.

Registered at the Brunswick are J. R. Henderson, of New York; W. B. Green, of London, and Edward Sherwin, of Boston.

Among the Starveland House guests are G. C. Keayon, of Albany, Kan.; E. B. Noble, of Albany, and W. W. Pratt, of Boston.

A. P. Whitney, of Boston; G. A. Wagner, of Charleston, S. C.; Jas. McFarlane, of Montreal, and F. A. Rhodes, of Chicago, are the guests.

At the St. James, E. L. Brewster, of Chicago; F. W. Hinkler, of Washington, D. C.; J. O. Salmon, of Washington, and Rufus H. Rhodes, of Albany, are the guests.

At the Fifth Avenue are G. T. Pearson, of Philadelphia; E. G. White, of Syracuse; W. H. Randolph, of Memphis, and W. A. Porter, of Birmingham, Ala.

Stopping at the Hoffman House are F. A. Osborn, of Talladega, Ala.; Melvin Smith, of Montreal; F. A. Smith, of Baltimore, Md.; and E. B. Youmans, of Washington.

Among the recent arrivals at the Astor House are H. D. Lott, of Saginaw, N. Y.; G. A. Rhodes, of Chicago; E. L. Brewster, of Chicago; F. W. Hinkler, of Washington, D. C.; J. O. Salmon, of Washington, and Rufus H. Rhodes, of Albany, are the guests.

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## MONEY FOR FREE LECTURES.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE PROVISION BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Commissioners O'Brien and Seligman emphatically urge the Appropriation—Other Members of the Board Praise "The Evening World's" Bill and the Matter Set for Action Next Week.

There were fifteen members of the Board of Education present at yesterday's regular meeting of the Board.

The most important matter considered by the Board was the report of the Committee on Evening Schools, which had on hand the formation of a plan for carrying out the provisions of THE EVENING WORLD bill for free lectures to the workmen and working-women of the city.

The committee placed the matter in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Commissioners Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Miss Grace E. Dodge.

These three spent much time during the summer on the work, and their findings were unanimously adopted by the whole committee, as Chairman Seligman stated in submitting the report.

The report stated that the committee had asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside \$9,200 for the purposes set forth in the bill, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, having some doubt of their power to raise a fund not specified in any law, submitted the matter to Corporation Counsel Beekman.

The opinion of Mr. Beekman was incorporated in the report. It was to the effect that the Board had no such power, but that it might, on the request of the Board of Education, transfer any unexpended balance in any existing educational fund to another fund.

There was an unexpended balance in the teachers' salaries fund of 1887 of \$12,287.60. Therefore, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had considered a resolution providing for a transfer of \$9,200 to a fund to be entitled "Public Instruction—for free lectures to workmen and working-women," but as no request had been made by the Board of Education for such a transfer the resolution was "laid over" pending the action of the Board of Education.

The committee asked for immediate consideration, and Commissioner Seligman urged that as THE EVENING WORLD bill provides for the beginning of the lecture season on October 1st, the Board should act at once.

Commissioner Wood objected to immediate consideration of the report, asking that the matter lie over a week so that the members of the Board might see the report and have time to consider it.

"This thing seems to have been sprung upon us outside of this Board by some new-fangled idea," said Commissioner Wood, "and with a great deal to do during the day to earn their living would hardly be inclined to attend these lectures in the evening."

The Chairman Seligman read the proceedings of the June meeting of the Board, when the Board unanimously authorized the committee to ask the Board of Estimate for the appropriation and Commissioner Seligman urged that the Board should act at once.

Commissioner Cole thought the matter could wait a week. "I believe it is better to think it over a week," he said, "than to have a plan to educate the adults. He wanted at least to consider the plans proposed by the committee."

Mr. O'Brien explained that the plans in detail were not incorporated in the report. The committee had made none in detail.

In a general way we can say that the bill provides for three lectures each week from Oct. 1st to March 31 in each of twenty-four public schools, but we do not propose to go into the thing in detail. We propose to extend the lecture season to the end of the year, taking three or four schools in the most populous wards, and wards populated by the working people. We have carefully investigated the matter and we believe it will be of great benefit to the working people. I should be sorry indeed if there were not in this nineteenth century workmen and working-women who would appreciate and have signs of the lectures by the brightening of their minds."

Mr. Webb urged that the matter be delayed.

Commissioner Seligman, arguing for immediate action, said:

"To begin Oct. 1 gives us but scant time to prepare. The committee has its choice between upwards of fifty competent lecturers who would be glad to give the lectures for nothing. We have carefully investigated the matter and we believe it will be of great benefit to the working people. I should be sorry indeed if there were not in this nineteenth century workmen and working-women who would appreciate and have signs of the lectures by the brightening of their minds."

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